

Promulgation from Secretary Seward.
The following was promulgated by the
Secretary of State to-day: *—*
To all whom these presents may concern:
"WHEREAS, for some time past evil dis-
posed persons have crossed the borders of
the United States and entered their ports
by sea from countries where they are toler-
ated, and have committed capital felonies
against the property and life of American

"Now, therefore, in the name and by the authority of the President of the United States, I do hereby make known that a reward of one thousand dollars will be paid

at this department for the capture of each of such offenders upon his conviction by a civil or military tribunal, to whomsoever shall arrest and deliver such offenders into the custody of the civil or military authorities of the United States, and the reward will

be paid upon the same terms for the capture of any such persons so entering the United States, whose offences shall be committed subsequently to the publication of this notice. A reward of five hundred dollars will be paid upon conviction for the

arrest of such persons who shall have aided and abetted offenders of the class before named, within the authority of the United States.

"Given under my hand and the seal of the Department of State at Washington this 10th day of June 1902.

4th day of April, A. D., 1865.
[Signed] WM. H. SEWARD.
Secretary of State."

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TO THE RESCUE.

The Chicago Conspiracy trials now in progress at Cincinnati, have alarmed the Demo-

cratic leaders. The testimony has shown that prominent Democrats have been engaged in the organization of a treasonable secret society, the aim of which was aid to the rebellion, and something must be done to counteract the effect these developments are having upon the country.—Vallandigham has mounted the judicial stamp.

and written himself down an ass, and now Mc-Masters, the editor of the deepest dyed secession sheet out of rebellion—the New York *Free-man's Journal*—has come to the rescue of the Democracy. McMasters, like Vallandigham, joined the Sons of Liberty,—so he says—for the purpose of controlling the order, and to “purge away such societies as were illegal and immoral.”

al, such as assassinate Provost Marshals, and resist constitutional authorities." That, certainly, is a high toned patriotism, and carried to its legitimate results would induce a man to join a club of thieves, so as to improve their morals. — McMasters, did not go to blind, as did Vallandigham, but he took as much of the obligation as I (he) liked and discerned that I (he) did

He says the object was to "put forth the old-fashioned Democratic States Rights doctrine," and he went through all the degrees, and filled the highest office in New York. McMaster was asked to go to Chicago, and did so, on business connected with the order, and there he pronounced the "institution" a humbug. Mc-

McMasters, like Vallandigham, never knew of any of the treasonable doings of the order, and said he supposed Dodd and his associates "were fooling Jake Thompson out of his money." He

thought Dodd was a man of no consequence. — McMaster's evidence as to the intentions and designs of the order, amount merely to this, that he did not know of any treasonable designs. His denouncing the thing as a humbug, and pronouncing the official dignitaries in the order — Dodd & Co. — men of no account, would not

was a very good reason why Mc Masters would know nothing of the inside doings of the order, and he frankly admitted that, although the highest officer in the New York lodge, he could not enter any other lodge, and that he knew nothing of the order in Ohio, Illinois or Indiana.

long and very winding road in the cross-examination, and the witness was sorely plagued to extricate himself. The cross-examination was confined, mainly, to the oath and principles of the order. The witness was asked to state the difference between the ritual of the order and the doctrine of the rebels. The witness dodged that by saying he remembered a few words

that in saying he supposed, so far as theory was concerned, the principles the rebels assumed to be fighting for were the principles of the Constitution of the United States. He finally became so cornered as to say that the principles in the ritual and those the rebels claim to be fighting for, are the "Principles of '76." When asked if the rebels were not fighting for the

"Yes, sir, and that is the doctrine of every free Government and of every free State in the old Union. The Constitution never made a nation, but a confederation of Nations." He admitted, after great prevarication and hair-splitting, that the majority of the Order that the Sons of Liberty held that a State, had no right to secede.

Q—Do you understand this to be a Government of the people of States?

A—It was a Government of States, in which

the people of each State were the sole element of the Government. That was the plan of the Government. I don't say what it has been for four years past. I have heard people talk about the Nation for the past fifteen years, but that is not the way my grandfather talked; he talked about the Federal Union of the States.

Masters is important as laying down the Democratic creed—it affirms the right of a State to secede, and denies the right of coercion in the Federal Government.

Graphic Accounts of Sheridan's Battle of
Elko, Wash.

New York, April 4.—The World has a graphic account of Sheridan's battle of Five Forks, which was the turning point in the giant conflict, and which under Sheridan's generalship will take rank with anything on record. It appears that Grant was not satisfied with the day's business on Friday, and placed Sheridan in su-

premier command of the whole of Warren's Corps and all the cavalry. Sheridan at once maneuvered with his cavalry, dismounting a portion in front of the rebels and gradually pressed them back into their works, under the most desperate and terrific fighting of the war. While this was being done, and done slowly by order, Sheridan set about forming the infantry tactics that he

does in cavalry. It was a marvel to see so paltry a force of cavalry press back and hold in check 16,000 rebel infantry. Still they did it, and in such a manner as to completely hide the movements of our infantry. They were driven back step by step into their works, then the signal was given, and the infantry closed on the

works like a huge barn door. The rebels saw their situation, but did not appear to appreciate how desperate were their circumstances. They fell back to the left only to see four close lines of battle waiting to drive them across the field at the right. Horsemen charged them, in their vain attempt to fight out, and, in their rear, foot and cavalry began to assemble and slant

fire, cross fire and direct fire by file and battery rolled perpetually, cutting down their bravest officers, and strewing the field with bleeding men, while their own artillery was turned upon them. At last bodies of cavalry mounted their parapets and charged down upon them, slashing and tramping them into confusion. They had

We captured four cannons, ambulance trains, baggage trains 8,000 muskets and 28 battle flags.

The President on the Battle Field.

We learned from an officer who arrived from the front yesterday, that on Saturday morning, shortly after the battle commenced which resulted so glorious for the Union arms in front of Petersburg, President Lincoln, accompanied by General Grant and staff, started for the bat-

the close of the contest, and the bringing in of the prisoners. His presence was immediately recognized, and created the most intense enthusiasm. He subsequently rode over the battlefield, listened to the report to General Grant of General Purke, of the Ninth corps, and added his thanks to those of the I. C. General.

to those in the *Washington* collection to the gallant General Parke, for the great service he had rendered in checking the fierce onslaught of the rebels, and in capturing so many of their number. — *Washington Chron.* March 29.

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A Zealous Missionary Collector.
Two young ladies missionary collectors

Two young ladies, university collectors, entered a hotel in a town not fifty miles from this place, a few days ago, and appealed to the better principles of a couple of bachelor strangers who happened to be present, for a contribution to their mission enterprise. One of the bachelors begged to be excused in the most respectful English he could command, while the other,

with jocular intent, offered to contribute a quarter of a dollar for every "kiss" the fair collector would imprint on his (callous) cheek. The offer was promptly accepted, and brushing back her bewildering curls, the plucky little christian proceeded to make "impressions," while the by-standers kept count, and only ceased when \$7.50 were added to the treasury. *Times*.

ton American.